

Markscheme

May 2018

History


















Higher level









**Paper 3 – history of Africa
and the Middle East**


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The following are the annotations available to use when marking responses.

Annotation	Explanation	Associated shortcut
BaEv	Basic Evaluation	
	Clear Knowledge Shown	
	Incorrect point	
	Descriptive	
	Development	
	Ellipse tool	
	Evaluation	
	Excellent Point	
	Good Analysis	
GEN	Generalisation	
GP	Good Point	
	Underline tool	
	Wavy underline tool	
	Highlight tool	
	Irrelevant	
	Not Answered Question	
	Lengthy narrative	
	Not Relevant	
	On page comment tool	
	Unclear	

	Repetition	
	Seen	
	Tick Colourable	
UA	Unfinished answer	
Unsp	Assertion Unsupported	
	Vertical wavy line	
	Vague	
	Very limited	
	Well argued	
	Weak argument	

You **must** make sure you have looked at all pages. Please put the  annotation on any blank page, to indicate that you have seen it.

Apply the markbands that provide the “**best fit**” to the responses given and **award credit wherever it is possible to do so**. If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (for example, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme. Responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

Marks	Level descriptor
13–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses are clearly focused, showing a high degree of awareness of the demands and implications of the question. Answers are well structured, balanced and effectively organized. • Knowledge is detailed, accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. • Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used effectively to support the analysis/evaluation. • Arguments are clear and coherent. There is evaluation of different perspectives, and this evaluation is integrated effectively into the answer. • The answer contains well-developed critical analysis. All, or nearly all, of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a reasoned conclusion.
10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demands of the question are understood and addressed. Answers are generally well structured and organized, although there may be some repetition or lack of clarity in places. • Knowledge is accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used to support the analysis/evaluation. • Arguments are mainly clear and coherent. There is some awareness and evaluation of different perspectives. • The response contains critical analysis. Most of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a consistent conclusion.
7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response indicates an understanding of the demands of the question, but these demands are only partially addressed. There is an attempt to follow a structured approach. • Knowledge is mostly accurate and relevant. Events are generally placed in their historical context. Examples used are appropriate and relevant. • The response moves beyond description to include some analysis or critical commentary, but this is not sustained.
4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response indicates some understanding of the demands of the question. While there may be an attempt to follow a structured approach, the response lacks clarity and coherence. • Knowledge is demonstrated but lacks accuracy and relevance. There is a superficial understanding of historical context. The answer makes use of specific examples, although these may be vague or lack relevance. • There is some limited analysis, but the response is primarily narrative/descriptive in nature, rather than analytical.

1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little understanding of the demands of the question. The response is poorly structured or, where there is a recognizable essay structure, there is minimal focus on the task. • Little knowledge is present. Where specific examples are referred to, they are factually incorrect, irrelevant or vague. • The response contains little or no critical analysis. It may consist mostly of generalizations and poorly substantiated assertions.
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Section 1: The ‘Abbasid dynasty (750–1258)

1. “While there was significant political development during the first century of ‘Abbasid rule, there was little economic development.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that there was little economic development compared to political development during the first century of ‘Abbasid rule. Candidates may offer equal coverage of political development and economic development, or they may prioritize their assessment of one. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the impact of the move of the capital city from Damascus to Baghdad, the appointment of al-Mansur’s family members to administrative positions, the role played by the Caliphs, the tax system, and the impact on trade among other factors. While other relevant factors, for example social development, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

2. “Al-Ma’mun was an effective ruler.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that al-Ma’mun was an effective ruler. Candidates may refer to the military achievements of his rule, which contributed to important triumphs against the Byzantine Empire, as well as successful campaigns against Sicily and Palermo. In addition to this, candidates may consider cultural developments—such as those relating to astronomy, cartography, theology and rationalism—or and religious developments. There may also be some analysis of the factors that contributed to opposition and riots during his reign. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

Section 2: The Fatimids (909–1171)

3. “The Fatimids had a significant impact on the development of trade during the period from 909 to 1171.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that during the period in question, the development of trade was affected significantly by the Fatimids. Candidates may refer to the economic policies of the Fatimids and/or they may engage in a discussion of how Egypt became the centre of a vast empire that stretched between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. At its heart was Cairo, which was thus elevated to a key centre of trade between the two regions. While other relevant factors, for example other groups’ trading enterprises, may be referenced to provide context, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

4. Discuss the reasons for the decline of the Fatimids.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons why the Fatimids went into decline. Candidates may refer to the impact of the rule of al-Hakim (996–1021) which was a critical period in that he pursued an aggressive policy of persecution of Christians and Jews that led to growing opposition to his authority. The power of the caliphs was also challenged by military officers who became semi-independent at the frontiers of the empire when charged with the collection of taxes and the protection of lands. The development and significance of conflict within the army, or the impact—in the 11th century—of the decision of the Zirids (the Berber governors of North Africa) to declare independence from the Fatimids in favour of recognizing the Sunni ‘Abbasid caliphs of Baghdad may also be discussed as reasons for the decline of the Fatimids.

Section 3: The Crusades (1095–1291)

5. “Religion was the main reason for the foundation of the crusader states.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that crusader states were founded mainly because of religious factors. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the aims of the First Crusade and the crusaders more broadly as well as the relationship between Muslims and Jews in medieval Europe. While other relevant factors—for example political and economic motivations, as well as the broader process of European expansion that witnessed the migration of many people in search of land and commercial opportunities—may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

6. “Salah al-Din (Saladin) made the most significant contribution to Muslim success during the period of the Crusades.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that Muslim success during the period of the Crusades was significantly aided by the contributions of Salah al-Din. Candidates may refer to the capture of almost the entire kingdom of Jerusalem and most of the Crusader cities under the direction of Salah al-Din as well as his triumph over the Christian armies at Hattin in 1187. While other relevant factors, for example the impact made by other Muslim leaders or the failing of the Crusaders themselves may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

Section 4: The Ottomans (1281–1566)

7. “Administrative efficiency was the major factor in the success of the Ottoman Empire.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the success of the Ottoman Empire was largely a consequence of the empire’s administrative efficiency. Candidates may refer to the hierarchical and bureaucratic system that was employed throughout the empire and the centralization of many aspects of the state system. While other relevant factors, for example the powerful army, the devshirme system, economic prosperity, the unifying impact of Islam and the importance of having a single leader, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

8. To what extent did the fall of Constantinople (1453) transform the Ottoman Empire?

The question requires that candidates consider the impact of the fall of Constantinople on the Ottoman Empire. Candidates may refer to the prestige that the city offered to the Ottomans as well as the city’s strategic significance as a gateway to Europe. The city had been a target for the Ottomans for some time and its seizure may have been perceived as a breakthrough. In addition to this, the Constantinople offered the Ottomans new economic opportunities, as the city was a major centre of trade in the Mediterranean. While other relevant factors, for example the role of leaders may be assessed as having a more significant impact, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the suggestion.

Section 5: Trade and the rise and decline of African states and empires (800–1600)

9. Evaluate the role of trade in the Islamization of East and West Africa.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the Islamization of East and West Africa, weighing up the importance or otherwise of the role of trade. Candidates may refer to the impact of merchants in spreading ideas across the most important trading routes of the two regions and they may suggest the impact was stronger in one area than it was in the other. Both importance and limitations of the role of trade must be clearly indicated but there does not need to be an equal focus on each. While other relevant factors, for example the impact of scholarship, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

10. Evaluate the reasons for the rise and expansion of the Kingdom of the Kongo to 1600.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the rise of the Kingdom of the Kongo up to 1600, weighing up the reasons for both its rise and its expansion. Candidates may refer to the arrival of Bantu-speaking people who became firmly established in the savannah region near Kongo (in modern-day Angola). Their cultivation of the land and conquest of the San people facilitated the development of a complex social and political system. The geography of this region also contributed to its success. Other factors that may be addressed include the importance of trade in ivory, cloth and pottery, copper smelting, its commercially strategic position and the impact of leaders including Mbokani Mavinga who expanded the kingdom to encompass, among other areas, the neighbouring state of Loango.

Section 6: Pre-colonial African states (1800–1900)

11. Discuss the reasons for the rise of the Sokoto Caliphate.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons why the Sokoto Caliphate rose to power. Candidates may discuss the development within the Fulani community of an Islamic clerical group that influenced the leaders of several regional Jihad movements. They may also emphasize the importance of Usman Dan Fodio, who became a revered religious thinker and who criticized the Fulanis' Hausa rulers for combining Islam with traditional African practices. The Hausa emir's restrictions on trade, their over-taxation of Fulani pastoralists and Hausa peasantry were also causes for discontent. When unrest broke out between Usman Dan Fodio's supporters and the Hausa in 1804, he fled and proclaimed a new Islamic state. By 1808 this new state had begun the process of conquering the Hausa; a task that was completed in 1812. After this, Usman Dan Fodio was able to assert that he was the ruler of the largest state in Africa, the new Fulani Empire. Other relevant factors, for example social and political issues, may also be addressed to contextualize candidates' analyses of the rise of the caliphate.

12. Evaluate the role of political organization in the rise of **two** of the following: the Mandinka empire; the Lozi kingdom; the Ndebele kingdom; the Asante empire; Unyamwezi; the Hehe state.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the rise of two of the named entities, weighing up the importance or otherwise of political organization to this rise. Candidates may offer equal coverage of their choices or they may emphasize the impact of political organization in one over the other. However, both will be a feature of the response. A comparative approach may or may not be used. Candidates may consider the type of political organization that existed, be it tribe, confederation or kingdom and they may consider the role played by different types of leader, be they religious or political leaders. While the impact of political organization will vary from state to state, and candidates can draw upon other factors—such as a strong economy and flourishing trade—to contextualize their responses, the bulk of the answer will remain on the issue raised in the question.

Section 7: The slave trade in Africa and the Middle East (1500–1900)

- 13.** Discuss the reasons for the expansion of the East African slave trade from the late 18th century.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons why the East African slave trade expanded from the late 18th century. Candidates may refer to social, economic, political, short-term and long-term factors. They may argue that the slave trade in East Africa was an expansion of the traditional slave trade and was facilitated by the existence of trade routes and growing demands for trade in a range of items. Traditional warfare in East Africa may also be noted as a cause; it meant that prisoners of war could be sold as slaves and that there was a plentiful supply of such prisoners. The developing trade links between the coasts of east Africa and Arabia also contributed to the growing demand for slaves. The 1807 British ban on the slave trader and its enforcement in the Atlantic may also be discussed, as may the impact of the Sultans of Zanzibar.

- 14.** “The abolitionist movement was the major factor in the decline of the Atlantic Slave trade.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the decline of the Atlantic Slave trade was largely caused by the abolitionist movement. Candidates may refer to the role played by abolitionists such as Wilberforce, Clarkson and Sharpe and the impact of anti-slavery protests in countries such as Britain may also be addressed. The British Abolition of Slavery Act (1833) aimed to bring the slave trade to an end in most parts of the British Empire and this had an impact on the Atlantic slave trade. While other relevant factors, for example economic developments that reduced reliance on slave plantations in the West Indies and the Berlin Act (1885), which agreed that all nations involved in the scramble for Africa would assist in the suppression of slavery, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

Section 8: European imperialism and the partition of Africa (1850–1900)

15. To what extent was the decline of the Ottoman Empire the most significant reason for the growth of European activity in Africa?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the growth of European activity in Africa was largely caused by the decline of the Ottoman Empire. Candidates may refer to factors such as problems in the Ottoman Empire (the “sick man of Europe”), which left the region susceptible to European expansionary aims and facilitated European colonization of North Africa. There may be reference to the achievement of autonomy in Egypt under Muhammad Ali and growing Anglo-French interests for strategic and economic reasons. These led to the British occupation of Egypt in 1882. While other relevant factors, for example the role of traders in east, west and south Africa and the impact of missionary activity in encouraging inroads into the continent, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the suggestion.

16. “The search for new markets was the main economic cause of the partition of Africa.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the search for new markets primarily caused the partition of Africa. Candidates may refer to how the search for new markets was spurred on by the saturation of European markets and the belief that Africa offered lucrative trading opportunities. They may also argue that the European powers required raw materials to support industrial growth and Africa provided a plethora of cheap raw materials such as cocoa, cotton and a range of minerals. The role of companies such as the Royal Niger Company and the Imperial British East African Company may also be addressed. While other relevant factors, for example rivalries between European states keen on asserting their pre-eminence, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

Section 9: Response to European imperialism (1870–1920)

- 17.** “Economic discontent was the major factor that led to Mandinka resistance to French rule.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement in the question. Candidates may refer to Mandinka fears that their economic prosperity was under threat and the concerns of Samori Toure that the French would threaten Mandinka agriculture, the Bure gold mine and the major trading centre at Kankan. While other relevant factors, for example the politically motivated aspects of Mandinka resistance (which included the desire to regain cities that had been lost to the French) and the desire to retain Islamic leadership in the kingdom, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

- 18.** Evaluate the reasons for the failure of Herero and Nama resistance in Namibia.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the reasons for the failure of Herero and Nama resistance, weighing up the importance or otherwise of each factor. Candidates may refer to the progressive weakening of the Herero and Nama prior to the conflict because of the loss of land due to German expropriation and the loss of cattle herds to rinderpest. Other problems included those caused by disunity, for example the Nama failed to give support to the Herero at the beginning of the rising, or they may address the demoralization of the Nama following the deaths of Witbooi in 1906 and Morenga in 1907. Additionally, the success of German strategy could be addressed as could the military superiority of German soldiers. Many of the Herero died of starvation or dehydration as they fled from the German attack. The treatment of Herero and Nama resistance need not be equal in terms of volume of coverage; however, both must be addressed.

Section 10: Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)

- 19.** Evaluate the economic **and** social impact of British rule in Kenya to 1963.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of British rule in Kenya up to 1963, weighing up the importance or otherwise of the economic and social effects. Candidates may offer equal coverage of economic and social factors, or they may prioritize their evaluation of one over the other. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. A comparative approach may or may not be used. For the economic impact, candidates may refer to improvements in the transport system with the construction of all-weather roads and railway lines, and the advances that were made to communications and industrial developments. In terms of social changes, there may be some focus on how education gradually became formalized, the increased use of western medicine that inhibited the spread of tropical diseases and the development of agricultural practices. Candidates may suggest that a major social and economic effect was the introduction of plantation agriculture and a European settler community in the White Highlands. Both importance and limitations of the impact of British rule must be clearly indicated but there does not need to be an equal focus on each. While other relevant factors may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

- 20.** Discuss the strengths **and** weaknesses of the colonial administration of Senegal to 1960.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the strengths and weaknesses of the colonial administration of Senegal up to the given time. Candidates may offer equal coverage of strengths and weaknesses or they may prioritize their discussion of one over the other. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the system of assimilation that was used to replace traditional Senegalese culture and advance the French language. They may suggest that France utilized Senegal for the benefit of France, for example, Senegal was permitted to trade only with France. There may be reference to the development of the Senegalese economy with its production of cash crops (mainly groundnuts), or reference the development of education.

Section 11: 20th-century nationalist and independence movements in Africa

- 21.** Evaluate the role of nationalist movements in the achievement of independence in Angola.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the role of nationalist movements in Angola, weighing up their importance or otherwise to the country's achievement of independence. Candidates may note that, by the 1950s, Angolan nationalism was based on ethnicity around the Mbundu, Bakongo and Ovimbundu groups and that later nationalist movements claimed to be more representative of the whole nation. Angola's war of independence between 1961 and 1974 involved several nationalist movements fighting against Portuguese rule. There may also be an evaluation of the comparative contributions of the different movements, for example, candidates may conclude that the MPLA, which initiated the armed struggle, was most significant. While other relevant factors, for example the impact of foreign countries who may have supported the various nationalist resistance groups may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

- 22.** To what extent did the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) contribute to Tanganyika's achievement of independence?

The question requires that candidates consider the contribution of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) to Tanganyika's achievement of independence. Candidates may refer to the role of Nyerere and his associates in transforming the Tanganyika African Association (TAA) to a more politicized organization. They may also focus on TANU's role in enabling people to put across their grievances in a non-violent way. In the 1960 Legislative Assembly election, TANU received the majority of votes and in 1961 the country became independent with Nyerere as its first prime minister. While other relevant factors, for example Tanganyika's existence as a trust territory which was likely to be granted independence in any case, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

Section 12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

23. Discuss the impact of the Crimean War on the Ottoman Empire.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the impact of the Crimean War on the Ottoman Empire. Candidates may refer to the challenge to Ottoman authority and territory by Russia and how, with support from Britain and France, it overcame that challenge—at least in the short term. During the war, the Ottomans reacquired territory (Bessarabia) that had been seized by Russia and, following the conclusion of the war, the empire could benefit from the security brought about by the demilitarization of the Black Sea. In addition to this, it forged better relations with the West following its wartime alliance. Within the empire, there was also an upswing in Turkish nationalism and an increased determination to resist external threats. This created a new movement for modernization and reform as well as a renewed dedication to Islam. However, it could be argued that complacency set in due to the empire being on the “winning side”, and that led to the Ottomans neglecting the need for reform and, therefore, further deterioration of the Ottoman Empire. While other relevant factors may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

24. Evaluate the reasons for the entry of the Ottoman Empire into the First World War.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the reasons why the Ottomans entered the First World War. Candidates may refer to the impact of Turkish nationalism, noting that the Turkish government was, in 1914, under the control of the Young Turks (CUP), who were determined to increase Turkish power and recover Turkish territory and prestige. Candidates may also note the hostility that was felt towards Russia following the Ottoman Empire’s defeat in the Balkan wars earlier in the decade, as well as lingering suspicion about Russian intentions in the Black Sea. The role of the burgeoning Germano-Turkish relationship may also be evaluated, with candidates perhaps noting that Germany had for some time been providing extensive military and economic support to the Ottomans in an attempt to counter the influence of the Entente powers. In the short term, events such as Britain’s seizure of two new Turkish warships, as well as the signing of an alliance between Germany and Turkey (both of which occurred in the summer of 1914) may have sealed the Ottomans’ decision.

Section 13: War and change in the Middle East and North Africa 1914–1945

25. “The Arab Revolt had little impact on the territorial settlement in the Middle East after the First World War.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement in the question. Candidates may refer to the impact of Sharif Hussein, the leader of the revolt, who aspired to become the leader of a new kingdom that would comprise Syria and Mesopotamia. Hussein had offered the British assistance in their fight against the Ottomans; however, prior to 1916 Britain had no need of his help and this was reflected in the 1915 McMahon–Hussein correspondence, in which Britain made no firm commitments to support an independent Arab state. In fact, by the time that the Arab revolt began in mid-1916, the Sykes–Picot Agreement had already been agreed and this outlined the basic principles behind the proposed division of the Middle East. Conflict between Hussein and the Saud family also tempered the significance of the Arab revolt as Britain supported both sides. While other relevant factors that contributed to the territorial settlement, for example the mandate system, the British pursuit of oil in Iraq and the French refusal to reduce their claims in Syria, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

26. Evaluate the attempts at modernization in Iran **or** Saudi Arabia **or one** North African state.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the attempts to modernize one of the stated territories (or another one relevant territory of the candidates' choice), weighing up the strengths and limitations of those attempts. For Iran, candidates may refer to Reza Shah's programme of modernization (which met with limited results); for Saudi Arabia they may refer to its unification as a country in 1932, and the limited modernizations it achieved before that time (and before the discovery of oil in the country in 1938); for the alternative state, much will depend on that chosen, as the degree of modernization varied significantly and was sometimes dependent on the degree of European influence that had been exerted on the region.

Section 14: Africa, international organizations and the international community (20th century)

27. Discuss the reasons for the formation **and** the collapse of the East African Community (EAC) (1967–1977).

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the factors identified in the question. Candidates may offer equal coverage of the reasons for formation and collapse of the East African Community (EAC), or they may spend more time discussing one over the other. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may suggest that the EAC was formed to strengthen relations and promote development between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. They may further suggest that it attempted to develop trade in the region, sought to establish parity of currencies and provide for a common school leaving examination. In terms of its collapse, candidates may allude to the feeling of the other countries that Kenya was benefitting more and that Kenya's demand to have more power in decision making led the leaders of Uganda and Tanzania to feel that they were losing control of the organization. Other factors including the demand from Idi Amin that Tanzania stopped harbouring his enemies, and the ideological differences between socialist Tanzania and capitalist Kenya may also have contributed to its collapse.

28. Evaluate the impact of the Cold War on **two** African countries.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the Cold War on two African countries, weighing up the strengths and limitations of that impact. Candidates may offer equal coverage of the two countries, or they may prioritize their evaluation of one over the other. Nevertheless, two countries must be dealt with and a comparative approach may or may not be used. Candidates may refer to how the Cold War contributed to proxy wars in Africa, noting how the Soviet Union sought to win over African support by providing money and military support while the US aimed to stymie the spread of communism in the continent. These proxy wars contributed to both social and economic problems in Africa, sometimes, for example, worsening the refugee situation. While other relevant factors may be referred to in order to contextualize the impact or otherwise of the Cold War, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

Section 15: Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

29. To what extent did economic issues cause the South African War?

The question requires that candidates consider significance of economic causes to the outbreak of the South African War. Causes may predate the timeframe of the topic, but they must be both relevant and clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to hostility caused by the refusal of the British colonies to enter a trade agreement with the Transvaal, or the exclusion of the Transvaal from the coast, due to them being denied rail access. The Boers were angered by this and they were alarmed by the influx of workers into the region following the discovery of gold in the Transvaal. However, the discovery also afforded the Boers wealth and as this increased, so did their determination to be independent, to dominate South Africa and to force access to the coast. While other relevant factors—for example British imperial ambitions and the intransigence of men such as Chamberlain, Milner and Rhodes, as well as British prejudices regarding the Kruger government's "backwardness" and doubts about its ability to successfully exploit the immense economic potential of the region—may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

30. Discuss the reasons why policy in South Africa changed from segregation to apartheid in 1948.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for the change in policy in 1948. Candidates may refer to the rise of Afrikaner nationalism in the 1930s which was inspired by the Broederbond organization and its political arm, the National Party, which felt increasingly threatened by both British and indigenous populations. The changing demographics in South Africa during the Second World War also contributed to a rise in Afrikaner nationalism. Indigenous workers who had moved to urban areas began to demand better payment and conditions and this raised fears among Afrikaners that they may lose economic and political power. The declining white population, relative to the indigenous population, was also a cause for concern for the white holders of power who wanted to ensure that they retained the pre-eminent political position. Other factors, such as the desire to prevent the spread of communist ideas, the influence of Nazism on Afrikaner politics, post-war growth and the increasing militancy of the ANC may also be offered as reasons for the change in policy.

Section 16: Social and cultural developments in Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries

31. Evaluate the factors that promoted **and** inhibited the spread of Islam in Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the factors that promoted and inhibited the spread of Islam in Africa during the named timeframe, weighing up the importance or otherwise of those factors. Candidates may offer equal coverage of “promoted” and “inhibited” or there may be more focus on one. Some factors may have aspects of both; however, the candidates’ evaluation must feature both aspects. Candidates may refer to the role of traders in spreading the Islam throughout the continent as well as the fact that those who carried its message were Africans or from the Middle East and were therefore not associated with any invading power. A rise in Islamic consciousness in the latter part of the 20th century as well as the wealth and power of Islamic states and the appeal of Islamic values also served to encourage increased numbers of adherents. However, the expansion of Christianity inhibited the spread of Islam and several Western powers devoted significant resources to convert large numbers of Africans. Conversion to Christianity also provided substantial economic benefits as well as access to education and the support of colonial governments.

32. With reference to **two** countries, evaluate the social and cultural impact of technological developments to 2000.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the factors raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the impact of communications technology, which had a significant impact on both society and culture as it provided better means for communication and sharing knowledge. While these changes could be deemed to be improvements, they were challenging to established cultural values. Technological developments also made the provision of education more widespread and may have increased literacy rates. Medical technology has had a role in reducing death rates and improving the treatment rate of diseases and reducing the number of infections. While other relevant factors, for example economic developments, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

Section 17: Post-war developments in the Middle East (1945–2000)

- 33.** To what extent were the political developments **and** economic policies of Nasser successful?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Nasser's policies were successful. Candidates may offer equal coverage of political and economic developments or they may emphasize the importance of one over the other; however, both aspects will be a feature of the response. A comparative approach may or may not be used. Candidates may refer to Nasser's aim to free Egypt from British control, which was accomplished in 1956. After this, Egypt became a leader in the Middle East and an influence in world affairs. Nasser was also successful in achieving his aim of establishing a single-party state (although this may not widely be recognized as a success). His economic policies led to improvements in education, healthcare, housing and women's rights; however, many of these were limited by the increased level of military spending. While the policies may have been aimed produce a modern and progressive state, they did not lead to political development as no democratic institutions were introduced.

- 34.** "The 1979 Revolution in Iran was the result of the policies of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement. Candidates may refer to the White Revolution, which aimed to modernize Iran socially and economically. They may argue that while the policies produced changes, they also led to much discontent from dispossessed peasants, urban workers and religious leaders, the latter group objecting to the changing role of women, for example. The Shah's foreign policy was also unpopular as he was perceived as being too close to the US. Further, sound relations with Israel alienated many within Iranian society. The increasing pace of Westernization, which offended the clergy and traditionally-minded Iranians may also be discussed, as could the appeal of leaders such as Ayatollah Khomeini who objected to these policies and the direction they were taking Iran. While other relevant factors, for example the extravagance of the regime, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

Section 18: Post-independence politics in Africa to 2005

35. “Poverty and disease were the most significant social and economic challenges facing African countries.” Discuss with reference to **two** countries to 2005.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement in the question. Candidates may offer equal coverage of the chosen countries, or they may emphasize their discussion of one over the other. However, both will be a feature of the response and a comparative approach may or may not be used. Candidates may refer to the extent to which countries developed new industries, the development of new resources, the level of foreign aid and the existence of trade initiatives. The existence and/or severity of poverty in the two countries may vary substantially and so a range of factual support is likely. While other relevant factors, for example civil unrest may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.

36. “The need for effective government was the most important reason for the establishment of single-party states.” Discuss with reference to **two** countries to 2005.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the need for effective government was the most important reason for the establishment of single-party states in two countries. Candidates may offer equal coverage of the two countries or they may emphasize their discussion of one over the other; however, both will be a feature of the response. A comparative approach may or may not be used. Candidates may refer to the perceived inability of democratically-elected regimes to satisfy the demands of the population on a variety of issues as a powerful reason for the emergence of a single-party state. These issues may include economic development, racial tension, corruption or a lack of clear direction for the country. While other relevant factors, for example the emergence of a charismatic leader or pressure from foreign countries, may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement.
